CAROLINA OBSERVER.

XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1831. [NO. 755.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Y EDWARD J. HALE,
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ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
e first, and thirty cents for each succeed-
on. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
bid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

USIC SCHOOL.

ERRY informs her friends and the Pub-
nerally, that on Monday 22d inst., she
in her *MUSIC SCHOOL*, which was
by the late fire. Apply at her residence
Row, three doors from the corner.

nted to purchase a Negro Man, raised
y, and who understands the management
or one who can be well recommended
sobriety, and industry, a generous price
be given. Apply either to Mrs. Perry
illiam F. Strange.
e, Nov. 15th, 1831. ‖54-3t.‖

Sugar and Salt.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
Received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
15th, 1831. ‖54-tf.‖

NEW GOODS.

scriber respectfully informs the public,
has just received at his store, in Brick
doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a ge
ment of

RY GOODS,

oceries,
rdware and Cutlery,
ockery and Glass Ware,
oes, Hats, &c.
offers for sale very low for Cash or Pro-

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.
15. 54tf.

Just Received,

and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
itto ditto 3, ditto,
sks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
15. 54tf.

GS & MEDICINES.

r. J. H. Dickson,

st received a general assortment of fresh
enuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he of-
on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac
Building, Hay street, two doors east of
ffice, among which are the following:
Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol;
tic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous,
lic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sul-
Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cas-
lsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu,
Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchi-
tic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cu-
ride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter,
ts. Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta,
Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap;
alts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic,
Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate
Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isin-
p, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Cal-
Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive,
rgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Pep-
Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate,
Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of
Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate
te of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol,
green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent
a general assortment, and a great variety
aneous articles.
r 15. 54tf.

ENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor.

CTFULLY informs his friends and cus-
rs, that he has just returned from New
h a handsome assortment of

Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

st styles—
a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms,
Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and
s and drawers—with an assortment of Gen-
nd Children's Caps, &c. &c.
ll orders will be thankfully received
executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being ap-
pointed agent of Aaron F. Sa-
shioner of the city of New York, respect-
orms the trade, that they can be supplied
patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall
of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.
inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed
HENRY ERAMBERT.
o or three workmen will receive *extra wages*
diate application.
ville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

ant Summer Residence
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to
sell his Residence two and a quarter miles
from the Market House in Fayetteville,
mile from Cape Fear river, and running to
, containing one hundred and fifty acres,
less, between the lines of Judge Strange,
Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and
ith all the improvements thereon, viz., a
ble Summer Dwelling, Stables and other
s, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a
he town, with several buildings below the
as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—
person wishing to purchase, I will always
to show the premises. I would divide the
uit purchasers, provided I could dispose
ole.
I would hire by the month or year, a
cksmith.
JOHN MURCHISON.
54tf.*Ap'l.*

Removal.

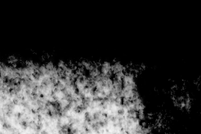
J. W. BAKER has re-
moved his Cabinet Shop to the low-
er range of brick Buildings south side of Hay street,
nearly opposite W. Whitehead's, where he is pre
pared to execute any orders in his line with neat-
ness and despatch. He has received a handsome
assortment of *MAHOGANY* and other Lumbers.
November 15 ‖54-4t.‖

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by Henry Sedberry, he will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 8th day of December next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) all that

Valuable Tract of LAND,

lying on the east side of Cape Fear river, known as Col. Clark's Plantation, formerly owned by H. G. Nelson. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
WARREN WINSLOW, Trustee.
November 15. 54ts.



BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken a Store opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

Books & Stationary,

BLANK BOOKS. &c. &c.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & wool len Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality
He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.
DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to
execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.
November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

New Goods.

SHOES, HATS, &c.

The Subscriber has just
received per Steamboat, a good assortment of men's, women's & boys, coarse Shoes, suitable for the present season,
10 cases men's drab and black Hats.
LEATHER.
Skirting, Harness, Bridle and Upper Leather, Calf and Kip Skins.
Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards, wire Seives, shoe Thread, Combs, spelling Books, looking Glasses, &c. &c., cheap at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce, by
AMOS KIMBALL,
Curtis's new block, north side Hay street.
Persons having Looking Glass Frames, can have Plates put to them by applying as above.
November 8. 53tf.

Private Boarding.

Private Boarding for local and transient customers, by
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831 53-3w.

CHEESE.

CHEESE for sale by the cask or retail, by
JAS. G. COOK,
November 6.—53-6t. Foot of Haymount.

Notice.

I have appointed Mr Hervey Leete my Attorney, to transact my business during my absence from the State. All persons indebted to the late Firms of Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and to me individually, are requested to settle with him without delay.
WM. W. WILLIAMS.
November 3. 53-3w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Stock of Dry Goods,
WORTH $10,000, AT AUCTION.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co., having determined to close their business in this place, will commence the sale of their stock of Staple and Fancy Goods on

Wednesday, 23d November,

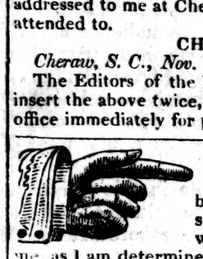
And be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. The stock consists of a great variety of desirable Goods, among which will be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, Kersey and Sagathys, for negro clothing, Rose and point Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes and Ginghams, Linens, Lacons and Diapers, Tartan Plaid, Camblets, Bombazetts, and Circassians, Merino, Cashmere & Cassimere Shawls, black and colored Silks, worsted and cotton Hose, Bandanna and other fancy Handkerchiefs, Dunstable Bonnets, brown and bleached Domestics, &c. &c.—The principal part of which were purchased in New York and Philadelphia this fall.
Terms liberal and made known at sale.
THOS. SANDFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52ts.
The Editors of the Miner's Journal, (Charlotte,) Yadkin and Catawba Journal, (Salisbury,) Hillsboro' Recorder, and Raleigh Register and Star, will please give the above two insertions, and forward one paper containing the same to T. S. & Co.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖
The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

To Tin Plate Workers.

I am in want of a Journeyman Tin Plate Worker, one that is fully acquainted with *all general work*, and at the same time a good workman and sober man: to such a one I will give *good* wages, and constant employment. Applications by letter, addressed to me at Cheraw, S. C., will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES VANDERFORD.
Cheraw, S. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 53-4w
The Editors of the Petersburg Times will please insert the above twice, and forward their bill to this office immediately for payment.



Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden from crediting any person whatever on my account, without a written order from me as I am determined to pay no debts contracted without such an order.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1831. 53-3w.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS. HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.
HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.
November 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
Cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,
Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.
THOMAS FULLER.
Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Dia pers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.
October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.
ALSO,
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.
ALSO,
cases low priced fine HATS,
rge assortment of wool HATS.
ANUFACTURING BUSI-
rried on, and every pains taken
26. 51-tf.

OR NEGROES.

The highest market price will be paid in United States money for twenty or twenty-five young likely *NEGROES*, by the Subscriber.
HOPE H. SLATTER.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50-8w.
N. B. I can be found at all times at Mr. Millar's Tavern, on the Court House Square.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States vs. *Benjamin Shelmire.*—October Session, 1831.—Judges BALDWIN and HOPKINSON.

Indictment for uttering, passing and publishing as true, a certain false, forged and counterfeit order, purporting to be an order upon the cashier of the Bank of the United States, drawn by the Office of Discount and Deposit in Mobile, by Philip McLoskey, President of said office.

The question of the legality of these orders or drafts, and whether, under the Act of Congress, they may be the subject of forgery; and also the question of the liability of the Bank for the payment of them, arose in the course of this trial, for the opinon of the Court. That part of the charge of the Court to the Jury which has relation to these questions, was as follows—delivered by Judge Baldwin:—

The counsel of the defendant has presented to the Court the question, whether the orders or checks of a President of a Branch Bank of the United States, drawn on the cashier of the mother Bank, come within the meaning of the words "order or check," mentioned in the 18th section of the law incorporating the Bank. The point has not been argued, but it has been made. It arises necessarily, is vital to the prosecution, and must be decided by the Court. The words of the law are very plain—"*or any false, forged or counterfeited order or check upon the said Bank or corporation or any cashier thereof*"—broad enough to embrace this paper which on its face purports to be such an order, and if genuine, would be one, or any order or check on the Bank or any of its cashiers at the Branches or here, or any draft or bill for the payment of money, which in law would be deemed an order or check. Is this comprehensive description narrowed by any other parts of the law? We find in it no prohibition direct or indirect against issuing this kind of paper either by the Bank or any of its branches, or any word or expression by which Congress has excluded it from the purview of the 18th section; neither can we perceive any thing in its nature which would justify such inference. The only restriction on the issuing of any paper, is in the proviso to the 12th fundamental article in the 11th section of the charter. The Bank can make no bill obligatory or of credit under its seal for the payment of a less sum than five thousand dollars; the bills or notes issued by order of the corporation, signed by the president and cashier, are made as binding and obligatory on the Bank as those of private persons, but all their bills and notes must be payable on demand, unless of a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and payable to order; none of these restraints apply to an order or check; the notes or bills alluded to are such as contain a promise to pay money, and the bills obligatory are such only as are under seal, and for sums not less than five thousand dollars.—The Bank is left free to contract debts by any other mode than by their promissory note or an obligation under seal, with no other limitation than is contained in the 8th fundamental article, which is merely as to amount, the only effect of which, is not to exempt the Bank from liability for the excess, but to make the Directors, under whose administration it shall happen, personally liable. The words of this article are, in our mind, very conclusive on this point. "The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, *or otherwise contract* over and above the debt or debts due for money deposited in the Bank, shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars," &c. This is an explicit declaration that the Bank may make, and are bound by contracts other than those by bond, bill, note or deposit. These other contracts must be taken to mean and be co-extensive with ordinary transactions of Banks. We certainly cannot confine them to limits narrower than those subjects which the charter recognises as those on which the Bank are to act. Deposits, discounts, drawing, endorsing, buying, selling bills of exchange, or taking them for collection, dealing in gold or silver bullion, paying for buildings, improvements, salaries and contingent expenses, and "other contracts" by which the Bank may incur debts, and are bound to pay them to any amount to which they may be contracted by them or under their authority. In all these operations, checks or orders on the Bank or its cashiers, are indispensable to conducting the business of the Bank. They are peculiarly so when we consider the connection between the Bank and the Government and its Branches. Being the depositories of the public money,—bound to transfer it without charge or commission from the place where it is received to the place where it is wanted or required to be deposited,—bound to distribute the money of the Government among its creditors, to pay the salaries of public officers,—to act as commissioner of loans in the different states, in the payment of the public debt and pensions,—there must of necessity be drafts, orders and checks by the Bank on its Branches, and by the Branches on each other, and on the Bank.—The Branches are officers of discount and deposit.—Independently of the duties enjoined on them by the charter, for the convenience of the Government, there were great and powerful reasons for the incorporation of the Bank, and the establishment of its Branches, to create and continue a sound, uniform currency, facilities for internal exchange, and remittance. It cannot be contended that drafts, orders, or checks, drawn by or on the Bank, or any Branch, are not legitimate means by which all these objects, both public and private, could be accomplished, or that they can be accomplished without them. There is no pretence that there is any express or implied prohibibition making them unlawful, and no good reason can be assigned why the Bank, individuals and the public should not have the same protection against any injury which might result from their being forged or circulated as the promissory notes of the Bank, or the drafts, orders, or checks of individuals upon a cashier or the Bank. It is in our opinion no answer to these views, that the law has not expressly authorized the officers of the Branches to draw on the Bank. It is enough for this point that they are not prohibited from doing so: it is an act indispensable to the transaction of their ordinary business, in order to meet the wants of the public and others. The Bank may contract otherwise than by bond, note, or bill. They may authorize the Branches to draw orders, checks or bills upon them, whether in funds or not,—but authorized or not, the paper has the same validity; if genuine, the drawer or drawee is bound for payment. It would be introducing a new principle into our code of criminal law, to say that the guilt or innocence of the accused would depend on the fact of the person in whose name a paper is forged having funds or authority on which he could draw his order or check. If a genuine bill is wanting in some requisite to give it currency, as the indorsement of the payee when payable to order—or if a positive law directs that besides the proper signatures, some other act should be done to give it any validity between the parties, or to permit it to be read in evidence—as that it should be stampt—the crime of forgery is as complete by forging or knowingly passing it before endorsed or stampt, as after Bailey on Bills 442., Am. ed. 382; 6 D. & E 606, Rex vs.

To save the party from the penalty on account of the invalidity of the paper if genuine in fact, it must be shewn to be wholly illegal and void in its operation, so that no one could be injured by its being forged or passed upon him. The genuine paper must be as worthless as its counterfeit. The law embracing then all orders or checks on the Bank or any Cashier thereof, with intent to defraud the Bank or any other person, containing no exceptions,—excluding no paper which comes within the definition or common acceptation of an order or check, or prohibiting the issuing or circulation of those drawn by the Presidents of Branches, we are bound to declare them to be within the words, spirit and meaning of the law, equally with the notes of the Bank or the checks or orders of individuals.

You will therefore understand us as distinctly laying down the law to be, that it is criminal to forge or pass paper of this discription. The next question of law which arises in the case is, whether that part of the indictment which charges that the accused passed the order or check in question, with intent to defraud the Bank of the United States, has been made out.

On this part of the case the law is well settled—the indictment must allege the offence to have been committed with the intention of defrauding some person or corporation, and this allegation must be proved as laid. This is the general rule, but it must be taken with this qualification. If the person in whose name a forged note, bill, order or check is drawn, or the one on whom it is drawn, would, if genuine, be bound to pay it, the law infers and takes as proved the intention to defraud and injure such person, from the act of forging, or knowingly passing such paper. Bailey on Bills, 442., Am. ed. 386., Russell & Ryan, 169. 291, 2.; 2d Taunt. 333, 4.

It is not necessary that there should be any actual injury sustained or fraud practised in fact, on the person who was the subject of the meditated fraud or injury; this part of the offence consists in mere intention, and if that intention can be consummated the offence is complete. It is enough that it may probably or possibly be done. 2d Str. 749., 2d L., R. 1469., 2d W. Bl. 787., 4th Wash. 727., 2d Taunt. 333.

The passing of this order or check is alleged to be done with intent to defraud the Bank of the United States; it therefore becomes necessary for us to inquire whether the Bank might or could be defrauded or injured if the paper was genuine. By the 14th fundamental article of the charter of the Bank, it is bound to establish Branches in certain cases. It is authorized to establish them wheresoever they think fit, within the United States, and to commit the management and the business thereof to such persons and under such regulations as they may think proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the Bank; or instead of establishing Branches they may employ other Banks, with the approbation of the Treasury, to manage the business proposed, other than for the purposes of discount, under such agreements and under such regulations as they may deem just and proper.

It thus appears that the Branches are legitimate emanations from the parent Bank, who may commit their management to such persons, and subject to such regulations as they may think proper, under no other limitations to their power than the laws of the land and their own charter.

The operations of the Branches are carried on with the funds of the Corporation by officers of its appointment and under its regulations: they are its agents capable of binding it by their contracts; all their transactions are for the benefit of the Bank, who cannot disavow them unless in a clear case of an excess or abuse of their powers, under such circumstances as would invalidate the contract of an agent of any other corporation or an individual. Any business may be done at the Branches in relation to discounts and deposites which may be done at the parent Bank; it is liable to depositors for all balances due at the Branches, for all drafts, orders or checks drawn by its officers on their own Cashier, by their own authority.

The act of establishing a Branch is per se the creation of an agency; it is an authority not only to the extent of the regulations under which their agent acts, but to the extent of all acts and transactions of the officers of the Branches, which the Bank have been in the habit of adopting and confirming, on the same principle that individuals are liable on the con-

tracts of their wives and servants, who have been permitted to deal on their credit, and in their names; or a merchant, whose clerk is in the habit of writing letters, signing notes, bills and checks in his name, tho' without any written or express authority, by the adoption and recognition of which he authorizes the public to consider his clerk as his agent, authorised to do in future what he has been in the habit of doing with his knowledge and assent. It would be strange indeed that the Bank should not be liable for checks or orders drawn by its agents at their own Branches, which not only forms a very important item in the currency of the country and the operation of the Branches, but which the Bank have for years daily ratified and sanctioned by their payment: the uniform course of business transacted between the Bank and its Branches, furnishes such a strong legal inference and presumption of its being authorised by the regulations under which they have been established, that the burthen of proof to the contrary is clearly thrown on the Bank or any other person who would attempt to shew that the paper was not obligatory upon them. It would be a severe reflection on the Bank to suppose that they would for a moment refuse payment of these checks and orders, and our system of jurisprudence would deserve little of public respect or confidence if the law would not coerce it.

But the charter is not silent. The 8th fundamental article makes the Bank liable for all debts, though they exceed the amount limited,—the 14th makes the offices of discount and deposite its agents,—the 16th section makes the Bank the depository of the public money, and imposes on it the obligation of transferring, distributing and paying it under the directions of the Treasury,—and by the 17th article, the Bank is bound to pay in gold and silver all its notes, bills, and obligations, and all deposits in the Bank or its offices,—and the proviso enacts, that Congress may enforce and regulate the payment of other debts under the same penalties as are prescribed for the refusal to pay its notes, bills, obligations and deposits. The mode in which the Bank contracts a debt, the shape it assumes, or the places where contracted, is of no importance. The offices being its agents, the debts contracted by them become the debts of the corporation, imposing a duty to pay them, which may be done at or by the Branches of the Bank. If the payment is made in coin, the debt is extinguished; if made by a draft, order, or check, the debt remains until they are actually paid. Unless the holder expressly takes them as payment, and at his own risk, they create a new duty or obligation, which the Bank is as much bound to perform as the old one for which it is intended to make satisfaction. It is a matter of mutual convenience, whether the old debt or duty shall be extinguished by payment or taking paper, whether in the promissory notes of the Bank or orders or checks drawn upon it. They may be in large drafts or orders for remittance, or small ones for currency or circulation, and in any form, with or without ornaments, devices, or marks. Whether they resemble in these particulars the notes of the Bank, is immaterial, their substance and legal effect are the same; they create a new debt or duty, obligatory on the Bank. It is bound to honor all the paper which it issues or gets into circulation by its authority or agents. Paper of the kind now under consideration, can be put into circulation in no other way than by being issued in payment of a debt or other equivalent. If, on the requisition of the Treasury, an officer of the Branch at a place in which public funds were deposited, should draw his order on the cashier of the Bank or any Branch at a place to which it was required to transfer them, or in distributing the public money among public creditors, and disbursing officers of the government, paying salaries, pensions, or the public debt, should as a matter of mutual convenience and consent, give drafts, orders, or checks, either for remittance or circulation, on the Bank or another Branch, the Bank would be as much bound to pay them as they would to pay the same amount to an officer or creditor of the Government, who would deposit to his own credit the amount thus received through the Bank. The same rule would apply to an individual depositor, a creditor of the Bank, or one who had an order or check on them, and would receive payment in the shape of Branch orders, so, if a Branch makes a contract of discount, and pays the proceeds by drafts on the Bank, or any other kind of paper to suit their convenience, these obligations necessarily result from the contracts of deposit and discount. But there is another contract equally binding—that of purchase and exchange. An individual desirous of procuring a medium of remittance or circulation, exchanges with a branch his gold, silver, or any paper which they accept, as an equivalent for their drafts, orders or checks, large or small, as the case may be, stands in the same position to the Bank as a previous creditor, depositor or holder of any demand upon them. He pays his money into the coffers of the Bank, who receive it from their agents as the product of the contract made by their drafts and orders, all the profits of which go directly to the Bank. To refuse payment in any of these cases, would be a fraud too palpable to be tolerated—wholly repugnant to every dictate of justice and rule of law.

The Bank then being liable to pay paper of this description if genuine, it follows that the forging or knowingly passing it, could and might be intended, and operate, to defraud the Bank. This raises the legal inference and presumption that such was the intention of the accused. When the law infers or presumes a fact, or an intention as resulting from the evidence, a jury may and ought to find it as if it was in direct proof before them:—the inference and presumption of the payment of a bond after 20 years, without demand or payment of interest—the existence of a deed of land after 30 years possession—the malicious intent which is implied from the act of speaking or publishing scandalous words in civil cases—the inference of malice aforethought which the law draws from the unlawful killing of another not explained—the inference of larceny from a man being found in the possession of stolen goods and not accounting for them; and what you have heard in this case, the legal presumption of the accused knowing the order in question to be forged—drawn from his having passed another forged order of the same description, are among the familiar cases where a jury ought to and will take legal inferences, when not rebutted by positive testimony. The jury will so view it in this case, and though they may think that there is direct evidence of the intention to defraud Burke, and that he was actually defrauded, and the indictment would be sustained if it was so laid, yet it does not follow that there was not also an intention to defraud the Bank. In our opinion, the facts of the case amount to an intention to defraud both Burke and the Bank,—that the indictment would be good in law and supported by the evidence, if the offence was said to have been done with the intent to defraud either or both, and therefore instruct you that the allegation of the indictment in this particular is sufficient in law, and made out by the evidence if you believe the witnesses.

ST. LOUIS, (MO.) NOV. 1.

Melancholy Intelligence.—We have seen an extract of a letter from Maj. Dougherty, agent of the Pawnees, to his brother, which says that the Small Pox has been committing dreadful ravages among the Pawnee Indians. Nearly the whole of one tribe (the Pawnee Republic,) of about 3,500 souls, have been swept off—the number dying daily being so great that they had not been able to bury them. The cause of the disease being so fatal among them is that they immediately plunge into the water as soon as the fever makes its appearance—thus driving the disease inwardly.—Scarcely an instance is known of recovery when they are attacked by this terrible malady.—*Repub*

FOREIGN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 10.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Hoxie, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 30th of September, and Liverpool to the 1st of October inclusive. They contain some intelligence from Poland, by which it appears that her case is not so desperate, nor the triumph of the Russians so complete as is represented. The Prussian State Gazette was not correct in saying that the army which retired to Modlin after the fall of Warsaw, were prisoners of war. They have carried with them their artillery, their ammunition and materials of defence, and, accompanied by the public functionaries and the Chambers, have taken their position in that strong fortress, which a London journal calls nearly impregnable. Zamosc, a well defended town, is also in possession of the Poles, who have an army in its environs, besides the strong fortress of Czestocwa, whither the Diet was to retire if Warsaw had fallen when Praga was attacked by Diebitsch. The Russians are said to have lost 12,000 men in the capture of Warsaw. The army of the Poles is estimated at 50,000. The winter is approaching, and a hostile population intervenes between Warsaw and the Russian provinces. These advantages may enable the Poles to prolong the war to another campaign, or to procure favourable and honorable conditions from the Russian Emperor.

France, notwithstanding the expected effect of the fall of Warsaw upon popular feeling there, with the exception of some trifling disturbances that have taken place at Toulon, Grenoble, and some other towns in the south, is perfectly quiet. The King seems determined to persevere in his pacific measures towards the rest of Europe.

The relations of Belgium and Holland have been made the subject of another Protocol, and all difference, it is said, will soon be adjusted. The French army has quitted the Netherlands.

POLAND.—The following is the proclamation issued by the Polish Commander-in-chief, after the Army had retired from Warsaw—

"*Head Quarters at Kunow, Sept.* 12.

"Poles! Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought [illegible] walls of our capitol. Before the eyes [illegible] sisters, and mothers, under the very city of Warsaw, the Polish troops [illegible] than 20,000 of the enemy, and [illegible] which were formed by the laborious citizens have now become the grave [illegible] To save the town from destruction [illegible] force of the enemy, our troops have [illegible] capital. The cannon, ammunition, [illegible] ments of defence, the Government, the [illegible] all the Magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander-in-chief and the army to Modin. Gen. Krukowiecki is no longer President of the Government.

"In consequence of an armistice, hostilities are for a moment suspended; but, my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose, which might divert you from the great object of the deliverence of your native land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.

"Is Warsaw alone our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation disappointed, as if the waters of the Worthe, the Vistula, the Dnieper, the Bug, and the Dwina, did not present us the inheritance of our fathers, which, again reconquered, we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn, to shed the last drop of our blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land? No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he is still able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty, who calls himself freeman, will also know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

"Poles! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence, and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favor of the zeal and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation, striving to obtain one great object, being deceived in its hopes. Did not our enemies, nineteen years ago, lose their capital—and, notwithstanding, was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country—our common mother. Her existence is ours—we wear her chains.

"Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath that we resolve to be a free people; that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence.—Henceforth let our motto be "Death or victory!"—And when we shall stand in order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry, "Live the country." and thus will we conquer.

ROZISKI.

The total amount of Polish corps is stated to be still 60,000 men, who think themselves able to resist the Russians, especially if the latter should be obliged to leave a garrison of 20,000 or 30,000 men in Warsaw.

Extract from a letter dated Liverpool, Sept. 30.

"The operations in Cotton this week have again been extensive. Sales, 23,000 bags—3,000 bags for export and 3,000 on speculation. These extensive purchases have at length produced an improved feeling in our market, their being less offering for sale. In some instances an advance of 1-8 per lb. has been realized, but as yet it is only partial. Annexed please find particulars of our Stock and Imports. Our market for all descriptions of Bread Stuffs is weekly declining. The farmers are sending forward freely their new Wheat, and are anxious to effect sales.—For bonded Wheat or Flour there is no inquiry. Nominal quotations for Flour 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Import of Cotton in Liverpool from Jan. 1 *to Sept.* 30.

	1831.	1830.
American,	506,210	523,581
Other kinds,	187,735	152,270
Total,	691,945	675,871

Stock of Cotton September 30.

	1831.	1830.
American,	205,000	192,500
	97,580	84,030
Total,	309,580	277,630

CHARLESTON, NOV. 15.

War between China and Great Britain.—We learn from Capt. Caldwell, of the brig *Osprey* arrived here on Sunday, that the East India Company's Sloop of War *Coote*, arrived at St. Helena, 16th September, with dispatches for England, announcing that the English Factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese, the servants attached to the Factories had their heads taken off, the likeness of King George torn down and trampled under foot, the trees in front of the Factories torn up, &c. All commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after 10th August, and the British ships had all left Macoa.

Should a War between the Emperor of China and the King of Great Britain grow out of the above sanguinary proceedings, it may seriously affect the trade of this country with China, as the British would doubtless blockade the port of Canton and cut off its trade.

Courier.

IMPORTANT FROM SMYRNA.

TREATY WITH TURKEY CONFIRMED.

New York, Nov. 15.

By the arrival of the Pavillion, Capt. Devalcourt, which sailed on the 21st September from Smyrna, we have received, says the Courier, the important intelligence that the Treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seignor, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

The following is an extract of a letter from a commercial house of the highest respectability:—

SMYRNA, Sept. 20, 1831.

"Commodore Porter had an audience with the Grand Seignor on the 13th inst. (Sept.) The negotiation has terminated favorably, but we don't know yet the particular conditions of the Treaty. There is no doubt, however, but we are placed on the footing of the most favored nation."

One feature is remarkable in this intelligence. The reception by the Sultan of a mere Charge des Affaires, in which subordinate capacity Commodore Porter was sent, is perhaps unprecedented in the annals of the Turkish Empire. It has been the custom to admit no diplomatic agent under the rank of Ambassador to an audience of the Grand Seignor himself. In the case of the United States, this piece of etiquette appears to have been entirely waived.

We understand that despatches for the United States government have been received by the same vessel, and sent by mail to Washington.

The importance of this treaty to the commercial intercourse of the United States with the East and the Levant is manifest to every one acquainted with the natural wealth, rich- and awakening spirit of those countries. treaty of commerce with the Sublime Porte only opens the ports of the Black Sea, the of Asoph, and other ports beyond the Darnelles, but it lays the foundation for a more ctive intercourse with all those maritime nations on the eastern and southern shores of the Mediterranean which acknowledge fealty to the Sultan.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

Newspaper Borrowers.—Reader, if you borrowed this paper, send it right back—as you may feel *cheap* after you have finished this paragraph.

If the tailor sends a *new coat* home, would you think your neighbor fair in his request for the first use of it?

If the baker leaves you a *hot loaf*, should you like to lend it to your neighbor, and have it returned cold with the corners gnawed off?

If the pennypost leaves a *letter* on your counter, should you think it right in your neighbor to seize it, before you had time to read it, to *tally* a load of potatoes on it, and thank you for the use of it some hours after, if he should not be so unfortunate as to lose it?

If these things are not right—then *it is not right to borrow a newspaper on the day when it is published.*

We have received a request from one of our subscribers to discontinue his paper for the present, for no other reason than that he is *plagued with borrowers.* We presume they are not such persons as he can well deny the use of the paper. *So it is with you, borrower*, whoever you are. The person who lends you this, although he *apparently* did it with much pleasure, wished that you would take the paper yourself, and not take his *new coat, hot loaf, and letter* before he has made full use of them himself.

Counsels of Matrimony.—It is perhaps two months or more, since we had a very neat little book, done up in morocco and gold, with the above cited title, containing friendly suggestions to husbands and wives; a remembrancer for life, with extracts on the subject of marriage, from the writings of several Christian Divines—by John Morrison. It is intended by the author as a family present for those who have just entered upon married life. The design and execution of this little book are admirable. We have read it with pleasure and satisfaction. All married people who will read these 'Counsels,' and follow them, will live happily. Every clergyman should have a supply, and at every wedding, as he kisses the bride, slip into her little taper fingers, one of these beautiful little Counsellors. Published at Newark, by Mr. William Worts.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Rail Road.—A public meeting of the delegates from the towns of Tuscumbia, Florence, and others, was held on the 8th ult. at Courtland, (Ala.) to consider the propriety of constructing a Rail Road from some point above the highest obstructions in the Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, to some point on the Mississippi. Decatur on the Tennessee, and Memphis on the Mississippi, it was resolved by the meeting, should be the proper points of such connection. A committee was appointed to report upon the subject, who expressed the belief that a grand work will yet be effected, connecting some point on the Mississippi with seaport towns advantageously situated on the Atlantic coast; and they speak of the public spirit of Virginia, East Tennessee, and South Carolina, as enlisted in the cause.—Memphis on the Mississippi, and the capital of this State, the Committee consider as points which it would be of great importance to connect.—*Charleston Cour.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Approaching meeting of Congress.

The approaching meeting of Congress will render a list of the Members of the House of Representatives both interesting and useful, as matter of information to which it may be convenient to refer. We give below the names of the Representatives from the several States, as far as at present ascertained. There are, it will be perceived, seven vacancies; two in Massachusetts, two in Vermont, one in Pennsylvania, one in Georgia, and one in Missouri.

Maine.—John Anderson, Leonard Jarvis, Cornelius Holland, Rufus McIntyre, George Evans, James Bates, Edward Kavanagh.

New Hampshire.—John Broadhead, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Hammons, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks, Joseph M. Harper.

Rhode Island.—Tristram Burges, Dutee J. Pearce.

Massachusetts.—H. A. S. Dearborn, Isaac C. Bates, Rufus Choate, John Davis, Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, Nathan Appleton, George Grennell, jr., Joseph Kendall, John Reed, George N. Briggs, two vacancies.

Vermont.—Wm. Cahoon, Horace Everett, Jonathan Hunt, two vacancies.

Connecticut.—Noyes Barber, William W. Ellsworth, J. W. Huntington, Ralph Ingersoll, William L. Storrs, Ebenezer Young.

New York.—John A. Collier, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Bates Cooke, William Babcock, John Dickson, G. H. Wheeler, P. L. Tracy, Fred. Whittlesey, Edmund H. Pendleton, John W. Taylor, Samuel J. Wilkin, Wm. G. Angel, Samuel Beardsley, John T. Bergen, John C. Broadhead, Joseph Bouch, Charles Davan, U. F. Doubleday, William Hogan, Michael Hoffman, John King, G. Y. Lansing, James Lent, F. G. Jewett, Job Pierson, Nathaniel Pitcher, Nathan Soule, Edward C. Reed, Erastus Root, C. P. White, C. C. Camberleng, G. C. Verplanck, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell.

New Jersey.—Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, Richard M. Cooper, Thomas M. Hughes, J. F. Randolph, Isaac Southard.

Pennsylvania.—Harmar Denny, Robert Allison, John Banks, T. M. McKennan, William Heister, David Potts, jr., John G. Watmough, Andrew Stewart, Thos. H. Crawford, Richard Coulter, James Ford, John C. Bucher, Peter Ihrie, jr. John Gilmore, Henry Horn, Adam King, Henry King, H. A. Muhlenburg, Joel K. Mann, Samuel A. Smith, Philander Stephens, Lewis Dewart, Joel B. Sutherland, one vacancy.

Maryland.—Benjamin C. Howard, J. T. H. Worthington, George E. Mitchell, B. I. Simmes, Francis Thomas, Daniel Jenifer, John S. Spence, John L. Kerr, George C. Washington.

Delaware.—John J. Milligan.

Virginia.—Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, William S. Archer, N. H. Claiborne, Robert B. Craig, Thomas Davenport, Chs. C. Johnston, Wm. F. Gordon, William McCoy, John M. Patton, John J. Roane, Andrew Stevenson, John Y. Mason, John S. Barbour, Thomas J. Bouldin, Richard Coke, jr., Joseph W. Chinn, Charles F. Mercer, Lewis Maxwell, Thomas Newton, Philip Doddridge, William Armstrong.

North Carolina.—Daniel L. Barringer, Samuel P. Carson, Henry W. Connor, Lauchlin Bethune, James J. McKay, Thomas H. Hall, Abraham Rencher, Wm. B Shepard, A H. Shepperd, Jesse Speight, John Branch, Lewis Williams, one vacancy.

South Carolina.—James Blair, Thos. R. Mitchell, John M Felder, William Drayton, Rob. W Barnwell, Warren R. Davis, George McDuffie, J. R. Griffin, Wm. T. Nuckolls.

Georgia.—Daniel Newnan, Thomas F. Foster, Richard H. Wilde, James M. Wayne, Henry G. Lamar, Wiley Thompson, one vacancy.

Kentucky.—Henry Daniel, Nathan Gaither, R. M. Johnson, John Adair, Joseph Lecompte, Chittendon Lyon, Charles A. Wickliffe, Albert G. Hawes, Chilton Allan, Thomas A. Marshall, R. P. Letcher, Christopher Tomkins.

Tennessee.—Thomas D. Arnold, John Bell, John Blair, William Hall, J. C. Isaacs, Jas. K. Polk, Cave Johnson, James Standifer, Wm. Fitzgerald.

Ohio.—James Finley, Wm. W. Irwin, William Kussell, John Thompson, H. H. Leavitt, Elutheros Cooke, Wm. Creighton, jr., Thomas Corwin, William Kennon, Wm. Stanberry, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey.

Louisiana.—Edward D. White, Philemon Thomas, H. A. Bullard.

Alabama.—Dixon H. Lewis, Clement C. Clay, Samuel W. Mardis.

Indiana.—Ratliff Boone, John Carr, Jonathan McCarty.

Illinois.—Joseph Duncan.

Missouri.—Vacant.

Mississippi.— —— Plummer.

The following are the Delegates from the Territories:

Michigan.—Austin E. Wing.

Arkansas.—Ambrose H. Sevier.

Florida.—Joseph M. White.

Marshall's Life of Washington.—It is, we believe, nearly two years since an intimation was given out that a new edition of Marshall's Life of the Father of his Country was in preparation, by the venerable author himself. It is now stated that the work, much of which has been *re-written*, and the inaccuracies of the whole carefully corrected, is about being put to press by Carey & Lea. The first vol. of the original work, comprising the early history of the colonies, is to be omitted altogether in the present edition, and the work itself compressed in other respects, so as to bring the new edition within the compass of two vols. Probably the "Introduction" above spoken of will be published with a different title, in a separate volume.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

We learn with pleasure, which we are sure will be felt by every American, that the venerable Chief Justice Marshall has been able to walk out within a few days, and contemplates leaving the city for Richmond on Thursday. Next week the Judge holds the Circuit Court for the southern district of Virginia, from which he was never known to be absent since his appointment to the bench.

U. S. Gazette.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A voluminous writer in the Lexington (Va.) Intelligencer urges a division of the Commonwealth, running the line along the top of the Blue Ridge. The Staunton Spectator pronounces his reasons substantial, and acknowledges they are such as have been preparing it some time for the measure. Whenever that measure is submitted to the People, a thing will happen not very common—both sides will vote for it.

The House of Rothschild is computed to be worth 70 millions of pounds sterling. The father died in 1812 leaving his business to five sons, who are all living.

The Cotton Factory of the Orleans Manufacturing Company, near Providence, R. I. was burnt down on the night of the 10th inst. The loss is $25,000, of which $[illegible],000 were insured at Hartford.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

Mr. Randolph at home.—A friend [illegible]itely furnished us with the following [illegible] of a letter:

"Mr. Randolph got to Charlotte House on Monday 7th inst., and [illegible] very feeble health, addressed the [illegible] the open air in a speech of more [illegible] hours length. His object was to [illegible] 1st, why he had offered himself as a [illegible] to represent them in the next Congress [illegible] 2ndly, why he had withdrawn himself [illegible] wards. In the course of his speech [illegible] cated his conduct in remaining in [illegible] when he ought to have been in Rus[illegible] came out in favor of General Jackson [illegible] he declared to be as honest a man as [illegible] neath the Sun, and possessed of more [illegible] dinary talents. He read several of [illegible] neral's private letters to him while in [illegible] shewing that he remained there with [illegible] probation. He said he should vote [illegible] drew Jackson for President hereafter; [illegible] he was an honest man, and a man of [illegible] and was the most orthodox of the [illegible] but that there were many men he should [illegible] fer to him if they could be got. I was [illegible] pleased at having an opportunity of [illegible] Mr. Randolph speak at length, as I had [illegible] heard him for more than a few minutes [illegible] He came to Charlotte in a coach [illegible] with him from London, drawn by four [illegible]

From the Raleigh Register of Friday.

In a few days our Legislature will [illegible] and friends will meet who have been [illegible] parated—new friendships will be formed [illegible] old one's cemented. Nearly one [illegible] *new* Members will take their seats in the Sanhedrim of our State. May good [illegible] attend their deliberations and the [illegible] productive of increased benefits to the [illegible] munity!

We cannot fail to anticipate the most [illegible] tion which will be felt by visiters to [illegible] on viewing the desolation in which [illegible] involved our beautiful Capital and its [illegible] decorations—on witnessing the mutilation [illegible] that sublime effort of human genius, and [illegible] memorial of State liberality, the statue [illegible] Father of his Country. Our citizens [illegible] mourned over its dilapidation—taste and [illegible] ence have deplored its splendid ruins [illegible] strangers from every part of the Union [illegible] the loss of an attraction which frequently [illegible] brought them through our City, when [illegible] course lay in a different direction.

The apartments in the Government House [illegible] intended for the temporary accommodation [illegible] both branches of the Legislature, have been [illegible] fitted up for their reception, in a style of [illegible] ness creditable to the taste of those employed [illegible] in their arrangement. The upper Room [illegible] be found very convenient for the use of the [illegible] Clerks and Committees. And though [illegible] Members will doubtless miss the lofty [illegible] and spacious floors of our Capital, they [illegible] be well satisfied, we doubt not, with the [illegible] ures which have been adopted.

A huge Bear, weighing 360 pounds, was killed a few days since in Granville county, by Messrs. Stamper, Henderson and [illegible] ming.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.

Treasury Department, Nov. 16, 183[illegible]

The Secretary of the Treasury has received *one hundred and seventy-five dollars*, transmitted anonymously through the Post Office as "a balance acknowledged at the Comsional, to be due unto the United States [illegible] member of the Catholic Church."

The Portland Courier of the 8th inst. says "The Executive Council adjourned this [illegible] noon, without *declaring war* with the British Provinces. A statement of their proceedings on the subject will be published in the course of a week."

We learn from the Portland Argus, that the Adjutant General of Maine, by order of the Governor and Council, has issued a general order, "requiring the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to meet such requisitions as the President may deem necessary to protect our territory from invasion and our citizens from capture."

The Jail at Blakely, Ala., was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

Distressing Accident.—Yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, as the workmen were engaged in pulling down the store No. [illegible] Pearl st., one door from the corner of Fletcher street, a large portion of the North gable fell and buried several men. Every exertion was immediately made to rescue them from their perilous situation; after digging away [illegible] feet solid rubbish, four men were dug out, three of whom were dangerously wounded, and were immediately carried to the hospital, and the other though very seriously bruised was able with assistance to walk home. We understand that one man is certainly missing, and report says, two others, as several persons were seen on the spot, a moment before the wall fell.—*Mercantile.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. [illegible]

The steamer Atlas, Capt. King, brought last night from the English Turn, the brig [illegible] lumbia, Captain Peabody, arriving from [illegible] maston, with a cargo of Lime. The Columbia *has been on fire in her hold for nearly six days*, and the bursting out of the flames is only prevented by the exclusion of external air. Persons were engaged in dismantling the vessel of her spars, sails, and rigging; and are taking out of her every article which can be saved. The cargo is insured, but the vessel is lost.

Col. Gadsden, recently appointed Brigadier General of Engineers, to succeed Gen. Bernard, has arrived in this city to undertake the duties of that station.—*Nat. Int.*

The new-born son of the Emperor Nicholas has been appointed *Commander* of the regiment of the Lancers, of the Guards, and enrolled in the battalion of the sappers of the Guards!

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

ESULT OF SOME EXPERIMENTS WITH THE CHLORIDE OF LIME.

great disinfecting properties of this va- article, are I believe fully known. 'Tis fied that it will arrest putrifaction in ages, whether in animal, or vegetable ces. It is also capable of rendering ds of the most crowded hospitals per- et and agreeable. It is capable al- rding to *M. Labaraque* of Paris, of ing the bodies of deceased persons, in nd state for several days, before buri- in the hotest weather; and of remov- dour from them where putrifaction has taken place. It is also said by the physicians, to be a protective against gue and many other contagious diseases. e latter part of August last, when the meter was ranging from 80 to 90 deg. procured two or three pieces of fresh om a fleshy part. One piece, I lightly ed with a solution of the Chloride of the others I immersed entirely in the and then laid them all by, in an open where they remained for three or four when I examined them, and found them a sound state, and uninterrupted by r any other insects. The piece which ly sprinkled, I found as well preserved of the rest. It resembled very much hich had been jerked, and was uninjur- its flavour.

xt tried the solution on various kinds of , which, I found, were speedily killed ng immersed in it, worms, bed bugs, ere driven off, or destroyed by the so- of the Chloride of Lime. Supposing by , that if it killed one kind of insect, that ht destroy any sort, I next tried it on *evil in wheat.*

this purpose, I dissolved *one ounce* of sh Chloride of Lime, in about one quart ter, and sprinkled it all on two bushels eat, and piled it on a shelf in a room there was 50 or 60 bushels of clean , full of weavil. I let it remain for two at which time I examined it, and found single weavil in it, although alive with when I applied the solution.

prove the matter more fully, I again repeated periment, early in September past. I again ed the same quantity of the Chloride of Lime, same amount of water, as above, and sprinkled shels of wheat with it, taken from the same pile same room, and which was at the time full of , the weather being both warm and damp.— 0 bushels which I sprinkled, was piled on one the room against the wall; but slightly separ- om the main bulk of wheat in the room. t it remain for 10 days, at the end of which I examined it in company with another indi- , and was gratified to find *it altogether free of* I considered this experiment as conclusive. e Chloride of Lime, in a state of solution, if with the wheat, gradually parts with its chlor- hich slowly percolates the wheat, and not only s and drives off the weavel already grown; lso kills those which have just appeared, or are act of hatching. The application of the Chlo- f Lime does not injure the quality of the wheat smallest degree.

m led to believe, that when the wheat is stack- piled away in the sheaf, that if the heads were sprinkled with the Chloride, that in all proba- , the weavel would never appear in such stacks s of wheat.

ade some trials with it, to test its power in ar- g the *rot in Cotton*, in the latter part of Septem- ast. After its application to some boles, as they in the field, which had just commenced rotting old spell of weather came on. The rot in the seemed generally more or less arrested by this . The boles, however, to which we applied lution of the Chloride of Lime, never decayed ore; but we could not tell fairly, whether the ide or the weather had put a stop to it. I am opinion, however, should the experiments be fter, fairly tried, that it will be found adequate a complete stop to the rot in any boles, to it may be applied. But the chief difficulty ting its application, as a preventive of this dis- in Cotton, would arise from the extent of cot- o which it would have to be applied to do any I have merely thrown out the above hint, armers may profit by it: should it on experiment and of any advantage to them.

ice making the above experiment, I took from d two nearly grown green pods of cotton, on of which were one or two small specks or punc- so well known as the incipient stages of putri- in or rot in cotton One bole I dipped in a so- n of the Chloride of Lime, the other I let remain was, and placed them by in a warm but venti- room. The rot never progressed any farther e bole to which the Chloride of Lime was ap- the rind of the bole became hard and it open- d presented good white cotton. In the other however, it continued to increase, until the e bole became entirely rotten, involving all the ed cotton. For further confirmation we would mend the farmers the next season to try the riment for themselves.

ave found by experience in my own case, that lution of the Chloride of Lime, is almost an in- aneous cure for the stings of insects. While ex- menting with it on cotton boles, I was stung on middle finger by a Bee, which was engaged in a on bloom, and on being disturbed stung me.— pulling out the sting, I immediately placed my in the solution of the Chloride of Lime; and in than 10 minutes my finger was entirely easy. Not afterwards, I was stung on my upper lip by some which I took to be a wasp. The pain was ve- ere, and my lip began instantly to swell. Being y office and recollecting the virtue of the Chlo- of Lime, in the Bee sting, I immediately made ution of it and applied it to my lip, and received diate ease, and in one hour's time, I felt no in- enience whatever from the sting. If it destroys poison of insects so suddenly, might it not be e- y as good in snake bites?

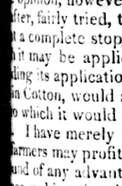
has other valuable medicinal properties, but my e will not allow me to speak of them at present.

ALEXANDER JONES, M. D.

ens, 17th October.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,



Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain

ENGLISH & FRENCH **WATCHES,**

with most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1831.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop IVES, of the Episcopal Church, arrived in town this morning, and after a few hours stay, departed for Wilmington. He will return to this place during the next week.

Tornado.—On Monday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, a violent tornado and whirlwind passed over this town, in a direction from west to east. It came on very suddenly, and in a moment completely prostrated the frame of a large two story building, calculated for three stores, on Market Square and Gillespie street, which had been erected during the last week for Mr. Joseph Arey, the proprietor of the lot. We regret to state, that a youth named John Kivet, of Randolph county, was crushed by the falling timbers in so dreadful a manner, that he died about six hours after. He was about 12 years of age, and had only been in town a few hours, having come in company with his father's wagon. His distressed parent has taken his remains to Randolph, there to be interred.

A considerable portion of the walls of the Cape Fear Bank, which had stood uninjured since the fire, and which we believe were soon to have been built upon again, were thrown down nearly at the same moment.

We have not heard of any damage in the country, but it is feared that some injury has been sustained.

A friend has suggested to us the propriety of stating, that in addition to the long list of contributions so liberally made for the relief of the Sufferers by our great fire, (as published in our last,) there have been about $15,000 collected for the rebuilding of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches; about $1,000 sent to different individuals in town, to be disposed of at their discretion, for the relief of urgent cases of distress;* and a large amount of contributions to different individuals from their respective friends abroad. The donations of all kinds probably amount to $112,000.

*As a part of this, we are requested particularly to mention the sum of $484 82, remitted from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the distribution of which was directed to be made by the gentleman to whom it was sent. As those of the poorest class, who suffered *directly* by the fire, were amply provided for out of the general fund, this sum was mostly distributed among those who suffered *indirectly;* that is, those whose sources of supply were cut off, by the effects of the fire upon others.

We learn from the Raleigh papers, that Robert Potter, the Representative elect to Congress from the Granville District, has forwarded his resignation to Gov. Stokes, who has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 15th day of December next for holding an election to supply the vacancy. The following gentlemen are announced as candidates, viz. Gen. Micajah T. Hawkins, of Warren, Jas. Wyche, Esq., of Granville, and Dr. Robert Perry, of Franklin. The District is composed of the counties of Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash.

The right of the Branches of the U. States Bank to issue the Drafts which constitute so large a portion of their circulation, having been questioned, we have copied the decision of Judge BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court of the United States, satisfactorily settling the question.

Mr. Berrien.—In a speech made by Mr. Berrien, at a dinner given to ex-Governor Gilmer, in Milledgeville, he avows himself in favor of the present administration, and anxious for the re-election of Gen. Jackson. We confess that we cannot understand how Mr. Berrien and Mr. Branch can write as they have done in relation to the present Executive, and yet give him their support. How they can believe that he has established a reign of terror at Washington, and required them to go further than an honorable man could go, and yet be worthy of re-election to the Presidency. We may do injustice to these gentlemen, but they do seem to us to pay too much regard to popular opinion in their respective States; and too little to consistency and self-respect.

The following notice taken from the Raleigh Register of the new paper just issued in that city, expresses so exactly our own opinion of it, as to supercede the necessity of our doing more than to copy it:

North Carolina Constitutionalist and States' Right Advocate.—This is the title of a new paper just established in this City, by Messrs. *Ransom* & *Potter*, the first number of which made its appearance on Tuesday last. It is printed on a large fair sheet, its columns are tastefully selected, its editorial matter written in a spirited style, and its execution, in all respects, creditable to the publishers.

The two following paragraphs are taken from the Nashville Banner & Whig of the 21st day of last month:

A public dinner was given at Vauxhall, on Saturday, to the Hon. John H. Eaton, at which the members of the Legislature generally, and a large number of citizens attended. We have not been favored with an official account of the entertainment."

"The Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this town on Saturday evening last, having been expected for a considerable time to attend to some private business in this vicinity."

Mr. Clay.—The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Clay, declining an invitation to a public dinner tendered him at Vincennes, Indiana:—

"It would afford me peculiar satisfaction to accept the compliment of a public dinner, which you have so obligingly offered, if I did not feel restrained by considerations connected with the existing relation to the community in which I have been placed. During the late Administration, and for some time after its close, I occasionally attended public dinners for the double purpose of meeting my fellow citizens at the festive board, and of vindicating my character there, which had been unjustly reproached. But although it was my duty and my right to defend myself, those occasions were never sought, never prompted, nor always embraced by me. If there be any who are not convinced that great injustice was done me, I must regret it, but I can do no more to undeceive them. The pleasure which I derive from freely mixing with my fellow-citizens, at public entertainments, would induce me to continue to accept them, when offered, but for the reason already intimated. From the period my name was presented, by a Convention in Kentucky, to the public consideration, for a high office, I have not accepted, nor, whilst it remains thus before the public, shall I accept, any public entertainment tendered on my own account."

Execution of the convicts.—On Saturday last about 12 o'clock, the six slaves condemned at the late Superior Court, were hung, in pursuance of their sentence.—*Wilming. Rec.*

Philadelphia Custom House Revenue.—Duties received in the fiscal year of 1830, $3,185,974; duties received fiscal year, 1831, $4,507,737; increase of fiscal year of 1831, $1,321,763.

The total net revenue of the kingdom of Great Britain, for the year ending the 5th of July, 1830, was *two hundred and thirty-three millions, five hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars.*

The customs, or impost duties on imports, forming a part of this vast sum, amounted to	$81,925,445
The excise, or tax on domestic commodities, to	85,415,750
Stamps, to	8,120,505
Net proceeds of the Post Office,	6,685,000
Taxes,	24,692,905

The remainder was formed by various miscellaneous sums.

The dividends on the amount of the national debt, or in other words, the sum paid for interest alone, upon that enormous incumbrance upon British industry was, in the quarter of the year ending 5th July, 1830, $42,174,910; and in the following year, to July 5, 1831, the same sum, within a few thousand dollars.

We have given these few facts for the information of our readers, without intending to comment on the circumstance of so amazing a revenue being raised among a people little, comparatively, exceeding ourselves in number. We leave the problem of the fiscal wealth and the pauperism of England, to be solved by those political economists, with whom the only and infallible criterion of national prosperity, is *an enormous revenue.*

U. S. Telegraph.

On Friday last the Legislature of Georgia went into the election of Judges, which resulted as follows:

Northern Circuit.—WM. H. CRAWFORD.
Western Circuit.—C. DOUGHERTY.
Ockmulgee Circuit.—L. Q. C. LAMAR.
Flint Circuit.—C. B. STRONG.
Southern Circuit.—L. WARREN.
Middle Circuit.—W. W. HOLT.
Eastern Circuit.—WM. LAW.

Several applications for new Banks were expected to be made, viz: two at Macon, one at Columbus, and one at Gainesville, Hall County.—*Charleston Cour.*

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this State assembled on the 7th instant. In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor of the State presides; James Stonestreet was elected Clerk, and Benj. Pollard assistant Clerk. In the House of Representatives John J. Crittenden was nominated for Speaker, and no other person being named, he was elected nem. con.—R. S. Todd was elected Clerk without opposition.

On Tuesday the Senate passed a resolution fixing on Thursday the 10th, for the election of United States Senator, in which resolution it was expected the other House would concur.—*Nat. Int.*

A new steam boat, called the *John Walker*, was launched at Wilmington, (N. C.) on the 10th inst. She is a large boat, and is intended to ply between that place and Fayetteville, and occasionally tow vessels to sea.

Charles. Gaz.

The United States' Court for the District of North-Carolina, met in this City on Saturday last, and adjourned at an early hour on Monday. But little business was done; owing to the absence of Chief Justice Marshall, and the indisposition of the District Attorney.

Ral. Reg.

We learn that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held for Franklin county, the present week, two slaves were put upon their trial on an indictment charging them with an attempt to excite rebellion; but after a full investigation, the evidence against them was of such a character that the Attorney-General did not feel himself authorized to press their conviction.—*Ib.*

Ruined Cities.—The tradition of ruined cities is common to all countries. In Cornwall it is believed that the land formerly extended many miles farther than at present, and that some of neighboring islands formed part of the Continent. On the coast of Brittany there is a tradition that a city now destroyed by the sea, once exceeded in magnificence the present capital of France. The same story is related in Cornwall and Somerset. On the coast of North Wales, the present inhabitants say that about the year 500 A. D., a great number of cities, and the whole of a tract called the Lowland Hundred were destroyed, and now form part of the Bay of Cardigan. On the coast of Suffolk, Dunwich, or the splendid city, is said formerly to have contained 52 churches and monasteries, which have been swallowed up by the sea; at present it has no place of public worship.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Grotius has arrived at Boston from Newcastle, England. By this vessel the editors of the Boston Courier have received a Newcastle paper of October 4th, containing London dates to the evening of the 1st.

The Courier says the contents of the paper are "almost entirely without interest." The New York Commercial remarks that an abstract of news from Poland is given from a Cracow article which must have been the same that has been already published, with the exception of a rumor that the Russians had evacuated Warsaw, under an armistice, with a loss of 12,000 men—a most inconsistent and improbable report.

A writer in the Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer, says:

"The sentiment is gaining ground in Virginia, that the whole African race ought to be removed from among us. Many people feel unwilling to die and leave their posterity exposed to all the ills which, from the existence of slavery in our State, they have themselves so long felt.

"Others are unwilling themselves longer to suffer these inconveniences—some of our best citizens are already removing—others will doubtless follow, unless they can see a probability that at some period, the evil will be taken away."

Chillicothe Canal.—It is but a few weeks since we announced the opening of this canal—one of the connecting links of the chain of navigation which unites the Lakes with the Mississippi—and we have already the following information of its gratifying results.

The Maysville Eagle of the 8th says:

"*Internal Navigation.*—The opening of canal navigation to Chillicothe, has reduced the price of salt at that place from *eighty-seven* to FIFTY cents per bushel—and what is most remarkable, a dealer in leather, *from Boston*, has purchased a large quantity of that article *in Chillicothe*, and sent it to that city by way of the Ohio Canal!"

POSTSCRIPT.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have just received from our attentive correspondent and friend at Raleigh, the following account of the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature:

Raleigh, Monday night, Nov. 21.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, both branches of the General Assembly convened in their respective chambers of the Government house and proceeded to business. In the Senate, David F. Caldwell, of Rowan, was elected Speaker, on the first balloting, by a majority of 18 votes over William D. Mosely, of Lenoir. Mr. Mosely was undoubtedly the strongest man belonging to the party opposed to Mr. Caldwell, being a gentleman of talents, of dignified, deportment and conciliating manners. But Mr. Caldwell, besides being his equal in all these respects, has discharged the duties of his station for two years in so unexceptionable a manner, that the effort to eject him was hopeless.

In the House of Commons, three gentlemen were nominated for the Speaker's Chair, viz: Mr. Fisher, of Salisbury, Mr. Henry, of your town, and Mr. Sawyer, of Edenton. On the first ballot, Mr. Henry obtained 47 votes, Mr. Sawyer 47 votes and Mr. Fisher 29 votes. Immediately after this result was declared and a second balloting determined on, Mr. Sawyer rose and withdrew his name from nomination, making use of the occasion to thank the House for the flattering support which had been given to him. On the second brlloting, the vote stood for Fisher 67—for Henry 57.—Mr. Fisher was accordingly declared elected and conducted to his seat.

In the Senate, the old Clerks were re-appointed, and the Senate adjourned after five or six ineffectual attempts to elect an assistant Door keeper, from as many candidates.

In the House, Charles Manly, Esq. was appointed Principal Clerk. Six gentlemen were put in nomination for Reading Clerk, but the House adjourned before proceeding to ballot. The Door keepers have not been appointed to this House, nor will they be, without a struggle. Indeed, so far as I can learn, there will be opposing candidates for every office to be filled by the Legislature, from the Gubernatorial station, down.

The Message of Gov. Stokes is a plain, practical, business document, restricted exclusively to the concerns of the State, with the exception of a single passage urging the propriety of re-electing Gen. Jackson. He puts the seal of reprobation upon the doctrine of nullification, justly remarking, that the same love of rational liberty which prompted the people of this State to give the first Legislative sanction to the spirit of the Revolution, will influence their children to support and defend our national compact, and neither seek nor desire a remedy beyond it. The principle topics embraced in the message, are, the loss of the State House and Statue—the condition of our slave population, and the measures necessary to be adopted to ensure our future security—a recommendation for a new Bank, upon the credit and funds of the State—the state of the Literary Fund—the opening of Roanoke Inlet—the Swamp Lands, and the propriety of reclaiming them, &c. &c. The Message has not the defect so common to most of our public documents, viz: extreme length, and is in every respect quite creditable to its author.

There are a vast number of strangers in town, among whom I observe ex-Governors Owen and Burton.

The Western Mail of last night brought us information of the election of Mr. CLAY to the Senate of the U. States, by a majority of nine votes over the other candidates: the most prominent of whom, we believe (for we have not all the particulars of the election) was Col. R. M. Johnson.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to November 16, Brigs Counsellor, from Philadelphia, Crusader, from Providence, Henry, from Charleston, Integrity, from Turks Island.—Schrs. Caroline, from Boston, Napoleon, from do., Plato, from Philadelphia, Hussar, from do., Renown, from New York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	2½	3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	40	50
Apple	do	35	40
Bacon	lb	9	10
Beeswax	do	18	
Bagging	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green	lb	15	
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould	do	14	
Cotton, New	100lbs	7 50	7 70
Corn	bushel	40	50
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 20	1 25
Flour, superfine	barrel	4 75	
Fine	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3 50	
10x12	do	3 75	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime (scarce)	cask		3 25
Lard	lbs	9	10
Leather, Skirting	do	27	30
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	7	8
Logwood	100lb	3 50	3
Molasses	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	7½	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	2	
Oats	bushel	28	30
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	1	1 10
Pork	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I.	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	4	5
Rags	lb	2½	3
Shot	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	75
Turk's Island, &c.	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Saltpetre	do	15	18
Tallow	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	12	12 50
Wheat	bushel	75	
Whiskey	gallon	40	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

To all whom it may concern.

Extract from the Minutes of the Pee Dee Baptist Association, October 17th, 1831.

RESOLVED, That from our long acquaintance with Elder *R. Freeman*, and knowledge of his good deportment, and confidence in him as a Preacher of the Gospel, *we recommend him as a Preacher;* but we advise him to refrain from making evening appointments of his own, but to associate with and accompany his brethren in preaching as formerly.

J. CULPEPER, *Moderator.*

J. MONROE, *Clerk.*

November 22, 1831. 55-2w.

Windsor Chairs.

A small lot just received.—*Also*, a few BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. 1 Patent BALANCE, For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

November 22. 55tf.

A CARD.

PAUL NASH, successor to B. W. Hewson, takes this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will continue the vending of LOTTERY TICKETS at Petersburg, as heretofore carried on by his predecessor, and solicits a continuation of that patronage so liberally extended to him. It is the intention of P. Nash to devote constant attention to the Lottery Business, and to persons holding prize tickets had from Mr. Hewson, he would remark, that such will be received and renewed in some other Lottery or cash the same and remit the amount at the option of the holders.

LOTTERIES SOON TO BE DRAWN, viz.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

$20,000, $10,000, & 100 of $1,000.

VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY, No. 21, to be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, 25th of November.—66 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
100	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
16	of	500	DOLLARS,
56	of	100	DOLLARS,
56	of	80	DOLLARS,
112	of	50	DOLLARS,
112	of	40	DOLLARS, &c.

Whole Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*

TICKETS $5. LOWEST PRIZE $6.

VIRGINIA, WHEELING LOTTERY,

Extra, No. 4, to be drawn at Wheeling, on Monday, the 28th of November. 66 No. Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

PRIZES.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS.
1	of	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,500	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,372	DOLLARS,
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS,

And a number of less denominations.

☞ Orders for Tickets in either of the above (post paid) enclosing the cash or prizes, will be attended to punctually; and to persons writing for two or more tickets, the postage need not be paid. Address to

Paul Nash,

November 14. PETERSBURG, VA.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS*. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed, I purchased him of Stephen Register, So. Washington, New Hanover County, No. Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, name not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

☞The Editor of the Columbia Southern Times is requested to publish the above *four times* and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831 40-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about 150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS, together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

Valuable Sugar Plantation AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 15th December next, on the Public Square, in the city of Tallahassee, Florida, one of the most valuable *PLANTATIONS* in that Territory, laying in Madison county, Township 10, Range 13, south and east, and immediately on the west side of the fine river Suwanee, about 15 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, consisting

Of 1165 1-2 Acres,

more or less, of as rich Land as can be found in that Territory, the growth of which consists of Live Oak of the largest size, Mulberry, Wild Cherry, Magnolia and Hickory, under growth Cane.

One or two spots formerly cleared by the Indians, have since grown up in 'Prickley Ash.' On the Plantation is a good Dwelling House, Store Houses, Crib, Stables, 8 to 10 Negro Houses and Blacksmith's shop. About 200 acres are cleared, and sufficient Sugar Cane on the Plantation as will produce 100 hhds. Sugar next fall. There is corn on the Plantation sufficient for 60 hands for one year.

The preparations for making Sugar are of the most extensive and valuable kind, consisting of cast iron Sugar Mill, the rollers of which are twenty by thirty six inches; four Copper Kettles, of the following sizes, to wit: 250, 375, 500, and 675 gallons each, with a two hundred and fifty gallon Copper Still and Worm; large Copper Pump, and other necessary apparatus for making Sugar and Rum in the first order —all of which are entirely new, and although not set up, the necessary materials, such as Furnace-Brick, common Brick, Lime, &c. are on the spot ready for putting all up in short time. All the Farming materials, together with a first rate Wagon and six Horse Team; Cattle, Hogs, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

Also from 20 to 30 very likely Negroes, amongst which are two Blacksmiths, one Cooper, and one valuable House Servant and Hostler. There are but two women in the lot, and the men are principally of the ages from 17 to 25.

This property was purchased after a careful examination of the greater part of the lands in Florida. Having so many good qualities combined—such as rich land, good water, healthy situation, immediately on a fine navigable river, which never overflows the lands, and advantage of sea breeze, are inducements which seldom are to be found in any country. The great quantity of Live Oak on the land, makes it immensely valuable.

Terms of Sale.—The Land and Negroes, Mill, Kettles, Still and Worm, and Pumps cash; the Bricks, Lime, Blacksmith's Tools, Wagon and Horses, Corn and Fodder, Sugar Cane, on credit of 12 months.—Sale positive, and without reserve.

A. WATSON, Jr.

New York, 15th Oct. 1831. §51-6w§

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older.

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4. 45-tf

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

Removal and New GOODS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the brick Store, foot of Hay Mount, lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Groceries, Iron and Steel, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cotton and wool Cards, writing and wrapping Paper, Crockery and Glass Ware, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, School Books, &c. &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash or country produce.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, 31st Oct. 1831. 52-6w.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of *Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods*, at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of the McReynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, or adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to examine, can call upon Dr Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*

September 20th, 1831. §t29N.§

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

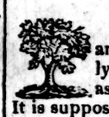
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

For Sale.



THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of **LAND** lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46-3m.

PRIVATE SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS, *At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.*

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, the following tracts of *LAND*, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1829, together with the costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a tract of *TAX.*

160 acres on Raft Swamp, listed by Wm. Martin for John M. Shaw, adjoining the Lands of Neill B. Johnson and others, $1 13½
50 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baxly, Carlisle & others, listed by Archibald Johnson, 12
320 do. on Raft Swamp, adjoining McLeod and McDougald, listed by Duncan McGill, 2 26
300 do. on Lowrie Swamp, adjoining McGill, Currie and others, listed by Duncan McDougald, 1 47
350 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Jenkins and Livingston, listed by John Lammon, 1 98
114 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining the Heirs of Alex'r McNeill and John Graham, listed by Daniel McNeill, 96
370 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining McNeill, listed by Gilbert Priest, 83
215 do. on Little Marsh, adjoining Currie and Monroe, listed by Matthew Puff, 1 26
385 9-10 do. on Cole Camp and Buck Horn, listed by William Wilkinson, 12½
300 do. on do do. listed by Henry Taylor, 89
200 do. on do do. listed by John Taylor, 48
400 do. on do do. listed by Mary Freemen, 48
100 do. on do do. listed by Thomas Loe, 24

The following Tracts are unlisted, consequently subject to double Tax, viz:

470 acres, supposed to be the property of John McPhaul, on Mill Swamp,
1150 do supposed to be the property of Mary E. Pope,
1300 do on Lumber River, the property of Jas. Lowrie.

A. S. BROWNE, *Sheriff.*

October 18, A. D. 1831. 51ts.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNEILL

Having established themselves in the new [illegible] on the north side of Hay [illegible] a few doors west of the [illegible] house, are now receiving a selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit a custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL.
NEILL McNEILL.

Fayetteville, August 10. 45tf

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and commodious room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & Co.
Ashe Building.

September 27. 47tf

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business. They have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & Co.

July 5. 47-tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as the present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a

LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, & various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Store of

HALL & JOHNSON,
Foot of Hay Mount.

[40tf]

August 9, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Hale and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 33tf

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

October 18.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office